

03 Jun 02

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
Air and Space Basic Course (AETC)
Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama 36112

LESSON PLAN

A1340, GLOBAL ATTACK

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RECORD OF CHANGES

CHANGE NUMBER	REMARKS
New Lesson Plan	Supercedes ABC lesson A1340 dated 27 Aug 01

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

EDUCATIONAL GOALS

A1000 Area Objective: Apply aerospace power capabilities and officership principles to warfighting.

A1300 Phase Objective: Comprehend how the Air Force Core Competencies enhance warfighting.

A1340 – GLOBAL ATTACK

Lesson Objective 1: Know the historical development of the USAF Core Competency of Global Attack.

Samples of Behavior:

(R/S) 1.1 - Identify historical examples of Global Attack.

(R/S) 1.2 - Define the USAF Core Competency of Global Attack.

Lesson Objective 2: Comprehend the significance of selected historical events in the development of the USAF Core Competency of Global Attack.

Samples of Behavior:

(R/S) 2.1 - Explain the significance of the Doolittle Raid in the development of the USAF Core Competency of Global Attack.

(R/S) 2.2 - Explain the significance of Operation EL DORADO CANYON in the development of the USAF Core Competency of Global Attack.

Lesson Objective 3: Comprehend how the USAF Core Competency of Information Superiority contributes to aerospace operations.

Sample of Behavior:

(R/S) 3.1 - Explain the role of the USAF Core Competency of Global Attack in the application of aerospace power.

Lesson Description: In this lesson, students discuss the importance of Global Attack as one of the six Air Force Core Competencies. Students also discuss Global Attack from two historical perspectives: the Doolittle Raid and Operation EL DORADO CANYON. This lesson explores the impact of Global Attack on aerospace operations and how this Core Competency relates to the Airman's perspective of military operations.

Prerequisites: None

Preparation: Read A1340, Global Attack.
Read AFDD 1, pp. 32.

Optional: N/A

Rationale/Linkage: The A1300 Phase of instruction focuses on the Air Force Core Competencies. According to AFDD 1, "Core competencies are at the heart of the Air Force's strategic perspective and thereby at the heart of the Service's contribution to our nation's total military capabilities. . . whether as a single Service or in conjunction with the core competencies of other Services in joint operations" (27). Students must understand the Air Force Core Competencies before attempting to study Joint Air Operations Planning (A1600 Phase). This particular lesson gives students a thorough understanding of Global Attack, which is one of the six Air Force Core Competencies.

INSTRUCTIONAL PLAN

1. **TITLE AND LENGTH OF SEMINAR:** Global Attack (1:00)
2. **RELATION TO OTHER INSTRUCTION:** The A1300 Phase of instruction focuses on the Air Force Core Competencies. According to AFDD 1, “Core competencies are at the heart of the Air Force’s strategic perspective and thereby at the heart of the Service’s contribution to our nation’s total military capabilities. . . whether as a single Service or in conjunction with the core competencies of other Services in joint operations” (27). Students must understand the Air Force Core Competencies before attempting to study Joint Air Operations Planning (A1600 Phase). This particular lesson gives students a thorough understanding of Global Attack, which is one of the six Air Force Core Competencies.

3. **GENERAL METHOD OF INSTRUCTION:**

a. **Presentation Method:** Guided discussion

b. **Time Outline:**

Segment Time	Total Time	Description
0:10	(0:10)	Introduction
0:10	(0:20)	MP I: Global Attack
0:25	(0:45)	MP II: Historical Examples 1. Doolittle Raid 2. Operation EL DORADO CANYON
0:10	(0:55)	MP III: Current and Future Application
0:05	(1:00)	Conclusion

c. **Instructor Preparation:**

- Review the lesson plan.
- Read A1340, Global Attack.
- Review AFDD 1, pp. 32.

d. Instructional Aids/Handouts:

- None

e. Student Preparation:

- Read A1340, Global Attack.
- Read AFDD 1, pp. 32.

f. Strategy: This lesson is a guided discussion. The instructor should get the students' attention by discussing nuclear deterrence and explaining how a new form of deterrence was necessary after the Cold War. Begin with the knowledge-based questions about the USAF core competency of Global Attack. Use the historical examples to emphasize the key points in the definition of Global Attack and bring out how the principles of war and the air and space power functions contributed to the accomplishment of Global Attack in those examples. Next, get the students to discuss Global Attack as it applies to them, both as ASBC students and as AF officers. Finally, wrap up the lesson by hitting the lesson objectives again and reminding them of the "so what." Core competencies are the basic areas of expertise that the Air Force brings to the fight. Airmen must be able to master these core competencies if they are to employ aerospace power properly.

g. References: N/A

4. DETAILS OF INSTRUCTION:

a. Introduction: 0:10 (0:10)



1) //Attention//

Throughout most of the Cold War, this was the Air Force View of deterrence:

{Instructor note: Automatic video clip embedded in slide}

[SLIDE]

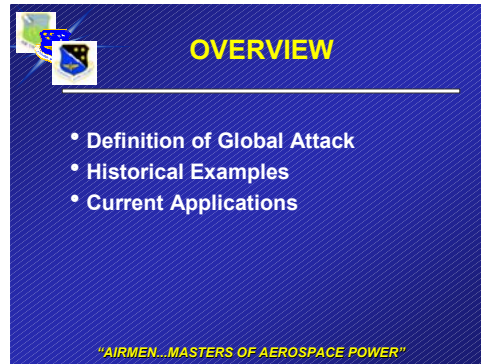


2) //Motivation//

“Mutually Assured Destruction” served its purpose in the history of the Air Force, but as the Cold War ended, so did the threat to the US. Now, a more flexible means of deterrence is necessary. The USAF provides that capability through Global Attack. As AF officers, you must understand Global Attack and the decisive power this capability gives our national leaders.

3) //Overview//

[SLIDE]



First, we will look at Global Attack from a doctrinal perspective. We will look into how our doctrine defines Global Attack and the process for accomplishing it. We will then examine two historical examples to better understand where that doctrine came from. We will also be able to apply the definitions we have just learned to get a better idea of what Global Attack is. Finally, we will look at our current situation, both as an ASBC flight and as an Air Force, and examine how Global Attack applies today.

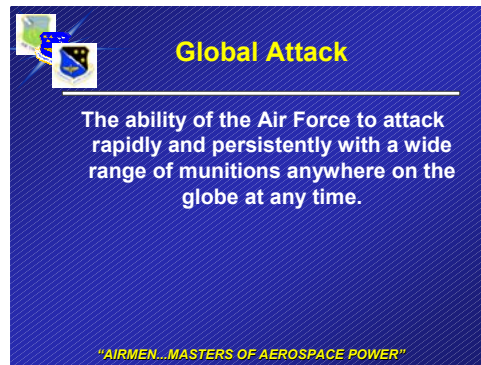
(TRANSITION): LET'S BEGIN EXAMINING THE USAF CORE COMPETENCY OF GLOBAL ATTACK.

b. MP I: Global Attack: 0:10 (0:20)

{Instructor note: All of the quotations in MP1 are from AFDD 1}

LEAD OFF QUESTION (LOQ): WHAT IS GLOBAL ATTACK?

[SLIDE]



ANTICIPATED RESPONSE (AR): Global Attack is the ability “to attack rapidly and persistently with a wide range of munitions anywhere on the globe at any time.” The ability to monitor a potential adversary’s actions and respond “rapidly and persistently” gives the USAF a unique capability to deter aggression on a global scale.

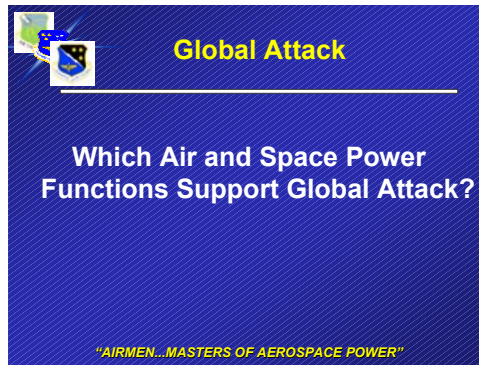
[SLIDE] (For Definition)

FUQ: WHAT ABILITY DOES GLOBAL ATTACK GIVE OUR NATIONAL LEADERS?

AR: Global Attack can be called the modern-day equivalent to “gunboat diplomacy,” which was employed as a means of power projection many times prior to WWII. Now, however, instead of having to wait until the ships were visible off the enemy’s coast, we need only exist as an “expeditionary” Air Force to achieve the same results. The ability to strike anywhere on the globe or to deploy anywhere on the globe rapidly gives our leaders the “big stick” necessary for deterrence to be effective.

FUQ: WHICH AIR AND SPACE POWER FUNCTIONS DIRECTLY SUPPORT OUR ABILITY TO PERFORM GLOBAL ATTACK?

[SLIDE]



AR: Space-based-ISR assets give us the capability to maintain a virtual “presence” indefinitely over a potential adversary as well as the targeting knowledge necessary to perform attack missions.

Air Refueling gives us the capability to fly global distances non-stop. Without Air Refueling, Global Attack would be neither rapid nor persistent.

Unlike the early days of aerospace power, long-range flights are not hampered by “unexpected” storms. Our ability to monitor and predict global weather is a key component in our ability to perform Global Attack.

Navigation and Positioning has been refined to such a degree that it now allows us to hit the correct target as well as determine the most efficient route to the target, thus increasing rapidity and persistence.

Expeditionary operations and global deployment would not be possible without airlift. Once in place, persistent operations would not be possible without airlift. This is a crucial support function for Global Attack.

*{**Instructor note:** Counterair, Counterspace, Countersea, Counterland, Counterinformation, and Strategic Attack are all functions that can be performed **through** Global Attack, but do not necessarily **support** Global Attack. If the students bring up additional functions, let them try to make their argument and defend their positions.}*

(TRANSITION): NOW THAT WE’VE EXPLORED THE USAF CORE COMPETENCY OF GLOBAL ATTACK, LET’S LOOK AT SOME HISTORICAL EXAMPLES THAT DEMONSTRATE THE PROGRESSION OF GLOBAL ATTACK.

c. MP II: Historical Examples: 0:25 (0:45)

[SLIDE]



Doolittle Raid:

LOQ: WHAT WAS THE OBJECTIVE OF THE DOOLITTLE RAID

AR: The Doolittle Raid was a retaliatory strike against the Japanese after their surprise attack on Pearl Harbor. The stated objective was to “bomb and fire the industrial center of Japan,” but most people realized that 32,000 pounds of bombs carried by 16 B-25 Mitchells would do little to affect Japan’s industrial capacity. Doolittle hoped the raid would boost the morale of the US populace, which had known only defeat since Pearl Harbor, as well as strike fear into the hearts of the Japanese people, who believed they were safe in their homeland. He anticipated Japan would withdraw some of its dispersed forces for homeland defense in response to the raid.

FUQ: WAS THE RAID RAPID AND PERSISTENT?

AR: By the standards of the time, it was rapid. The plan was conceived, trained and executed in less than four months. The training included carrier take-offs for the Air Force aircrews and the preparations included refitting the B-25s for extended range. This response to the raid on Pearl Harbor was a “touché not lost on the Japanese military psyche.”

Although the plan called for the delivery of the B-25s used in the raid to 10th Air Force for use in the China-Burma-India theater, no plan was made for additional attacks on Tokyo. The Japanese mainland would not be struck persistently until land bases for B-29s were secured in the South Pacific.

FUQ: HOW DID THE RAID AFFECT THE WAR IN THE PACIFIC?

AR: It forced the Japanese to change their strategy. Fighters were recalled from the Solomon Islands to protect the homeland from future attack. Admiral Yamamoto also ordered the attack on Midway Island to prevent future attacks on Japan. His defeat at Midway proved to be the turning point of the war in the Pacific. The lack of persistence had one tragic consequence. The Japanese were able to enact “wholesale horrors” on the Chinese people who aided the Americans in the raid without interference from the US. Once the raid was over, the Japanese had no fear of another raid any time soon.

(TRANSITION): WITH THE ADVENT OF AIR REFUELING, FLIGHTS OF LONGER DISTANCES WERE POSSIBLE AND THE ABILITY TO FLY THOSE DISTANCES MADE PERSISTANT ATTACK POSSIBLE. OPERATION EL DORADO CANYON WAS A PRIME EXAMPLE OF ALL OF THE ASPECTS OF GLOBAL ATTACK COMING TOGETHER.

Operation EL DORADO CANYON:

[SLIDE]



LOQ: WHAT WAS THE OBJECTIVE OF OPERATION EL DORADO CANYON?

AR: The operation was designed to be a punitive strike against Libya for sponsoring global terrorism. The strike would also have the effect, it was hoped, of deterring future terrorist acts sponsored by Libya.

FUQ: ALTHOUGH THE NAVY ALREADY HAD FORCES IN PLACE AT THE TIME OF THE RAID, WHY WAS THE INCLUSION OF THE USAF NECESSARY?

AR: Although the Navy had two carriers in the area at the time, more firepower would be necessary to achieve significant damage on all of the desired targets. Calling in additional carriers would take too long and would take away any amount of surprise that could still be achieved. Only the USAF had the firepower necessary to inflict more than just a “pinprick” on Libya.

FUQ: HOW DID THE ACTUAL OPERATION DIFFER FROM PREVIOUS PLANS?

AR: Originally, planners had counted on flying through Allied airspace in order to conduct the mission, but fear of retaliation from the Arab world caused most of our allies to balk. The US F-111s flying out of Great Britain had to fly an arduous route covering 6400 miles round-trip and up to 12 in-flight refuelings lasting about 13 hours. This was 11 hours longer than the “standard” NATO F-111 mission.

FUQ: WHAT WERE THE RESULTS OF THE OPERATION?

AR: Immediately, Qaddafi went into hiding for 24 hours. When he did re-appear, he was visibly shaken and humbled. Although Libya protested the raid, they got very little international support. Over the next few months after the raid, Libyan-backed terrorist activities dropped dramatically and other global terrorist organizations decreased activities as well. The world knew that the US “had the capability...to make precision strikes from land bases at very great distances.”

(TRANSITION): WE'VE LOOKED AT THE DEVELOPING IDEAS OF GLOBAL ATTACK FROM AIRPOWER'S HISTORY. NOW IT IS TIME TO DISCUSS GLOBAL ATTACK AS IT APPLIES TODAY AND IN THE FUTURE.

d. MP III: Current and Future Application: 0:10 (0:55)

[SLIDE]



LOQ: HOW DID YOU SEE GLOBAL ATTACK APPLIED IN AFEX?

AR: Although Global attack was not used explicitly in AFEX, the importance of long-range operations and tanker support to accomplish those operations was brought out.

FUQ: HOW DO YOU THINK GLOBAL ATTACK WILL BE USED IN AIRGAP?

AR:

{Instructor note: Since this exercise is a future event, the discussion will probably be a little less detailed than the discussion on AFEX, but the students should be able to relate the general idea of using long-range operations and “deep-strike” capability within the parameters of the exercise.}

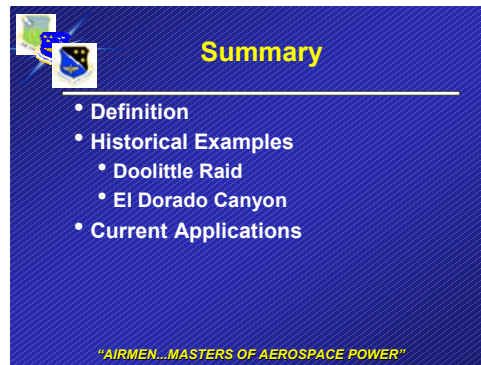
FUQ: HOW DO YOU THINK YOU WILL CONTRIBUTE TO GLOBAL ATTACK IN YOUR AF JOB?

AR:

{Instructor note: Generally, students should be able to relate how they contribute to the core competency of Global Attack within their career fields.}

e. Conclusion: 0:05 (1:00)

[SLIDE]



1) //Summary//

This lesson was your first step towards understanding the Air Force Core Competency of Global Attack. We began by talking about and defining the core competency of Global Attack. We then discussed the Doolittle Raid and the effect it had on the Japanese psyche. Next, we saw how airpower was used on a global scale in Operation EL DORADO CANYON. Finally, we examined how Global Attack affects you, both as an ASBC student and an Air Force officer.

2) //Remotivation//

Core competencies describe what the Air Force brings to the fight. Your comprehension of Global Attack and the other core competencies will be essential to your success in the AIRGAP and Blue Thunder II wargames. It is also essential that you understand the core competencies for professional development as Air Force officers.

3) //Closure//

The ability to attack rapidly and persistently with a wide range of munitions

[SLIDE]



anywhere on the globe at any time gives our nation the ability to deter aggression anywhere on the planet where our interests might be affected.